

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 14. Vol. IV.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1813.

[Vol. 27.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

BY THOMAS SMITH.

PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or Two DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuance.

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at Bradford's old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

PRINTING of every description will be executed in a very handsome style on the usual terms, the whole apparatus used in the office being entirely new.

NEW GOODS

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

R. MEGOWAN & Co.

HAVE just received a large and elegant assortment of Goods,

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Queens' Ware, Glass Ware, Hard Ware, &c.

Which they will sell wholesale or retail on moderate terms for CASH or SIXTY DAY NEGOTIABLE NOTES.

ALSO, AN ASSORTMENT OF

MILITARY TRIMMINGS—viz:

SWORDES, DIRKS, UNDRRESS SWORDS, SASHES, SILVER CORD, SILVER LACE, SWORD KNOTS, Gold & Silver, SILVER PLATES, for Caps and Belts, MILITARY BUTTONS, PLUMES of various Colours.

A VERY HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

MILITARY TRIMMINGS—viz:

Plaid fringed Ribbons, Straw Plumes, Straw Platt Chinell, Cord Trimmings for dresses, elegant Flowers, Bonnets, &c. 13tf Lexington, March 30, 1813.

NEW GOODS.

JEREMIAH NEAVE, in addition to his other late importations, has received a handsome assortment of

Ironmongery, Crates, Dry Goods, Nails by the keel, and retail,

Mill Saws, &c. &c.

Which he will sell Wholesale and Retail, on reasonable terms.

HEMP WANTED.

Cotton Yarn and Cotton, as usual. March 19, 1813. 12-4f

Wanted to Purchase.

THREE or four NEGRO BOYS, of ten to sixteen years of age. They must be smart lively boys, or will not do. Enquire of the printer. 13-6f

Strayed or Stolen.

ON Saturday the 28th of Feb. out of the shed of F. Kieckle, Lexington, two MARES, one a black, six years old, about 14 1/2 hands high; some gray hairs between her nostrils, and a spot of white hair in her right flank, about as big as a round four pence; the other between a bay and sorrel, five years old, about 14 hands high, a bald face, both hind feet white, and a lump on her hock, which renders them both remarkable; neither branded nor shod—any person giving me any information, shall be handsomely rewarded.

GEORGE KILE.

Boon county, (Ky.) March 27th, 1813. 13-3*tf

CASH WILL BE GIVEN FOR

HEMP,

By SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER. January 23, 1813. 4-4f

Dr. Wm. H. Richardson

HAS removed to Lexington, and tenders his services to the citizens of the town and country, in the practice of

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

In the latter branches of his profession, he will pay particular attention.

He resides in the house lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Trotter, and adjoining the store of S. & G. Trotter. Lexington, March 27, 1813. 13-4f

For Sale—Two New

WOOL CARBING MACHINES.

WITH or without Cards: they will be ready for delivery by the FIRST OF MAY.

Any person wishing to purchase will make application to the subscriber on Water Street, Lexington. 13-2c

JOHN MARSH.

Mrs. Lockwood's Boarding School.

WILL be opened on the 29th inst. where there are vacancies for a few day scholars and boarders.

Her terms may be known by application at the Academy.

N. B. One or two good toned PIANO FORTES, for sale.

Lexington, March 23d, 1813. 12-3c.

Cincinnati Beer.

Just received and for sale twenty-four barrels Cincinnati beer, of the first quality.

THOS. NEKERVIS

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the barracks in Lexington on the 24th inst. WILLIAM FLOWERS, a private in Capt. Prices' detachment of Light Artillery—he is thirty-seven years of age, born in Virginia, five feet nine and a quarter inches high, dark complexion, blue eyes, brown hair, and by profession a farmer—ALSO, a private named BURRIS G. LEE, attached to the same corps—he was born in the state of Delaware, is about thirty years of age, five feet five and a half inches high, of light complexion, blue eyes, brown hair, and by profession a tailor—deserted on the 26th inst. The above reward and all reasonable expenses will be paid for the delivery of said deserters at the recruiting rendezvous in Lexington or to any officer in the U. S. Army.—One half the above sum will be given for either—all officers both civil and military, are required to use due vigilance in apprehending them.

SAM'L PRICE, Capt.

U. S. Artillery.

Lexington, March 29, 1813. 13-3c.

FOR SALE.

THE house occupied by the subscriber—the lot is 28 feet front—running back to shore street, on which it is the same, the house is 25 feet 6 inches front, fifty feet back—the alley 5 feet wide in common, with the adjoining house, now occupied by the Branch Bank, which is also for sale—possession of either to be had 24th day of May next.—This property is now offered very low, the payments divided into 5 equal sums, in hand, in 1, 2, 3 & 4 years bearing interest.

LEWIS SANDERS.

Lexington, 9th March, 1813. 10-4f.

MACHINE CARDS.

THE celebrated Card Manufactory of White more & Co. is removed from Boston to New-York, where it is now in complete operation, being much enlarged and improved by the New-York Manufactory company, with whom I have established a correspondence, and have assurances that my orders will be particularly attended to, and executed with dispatch.—Persons wanting Machine or other Cards, will find it their interest in having their orders forwarded by me.

LEWIS SANDERS.

An invoice of well assorted goods to be disposed of, a part of the pay would be taken in good Hempen Yarns. L. S. Lex. March 9th, 1813. 10-4f.

A Cotton Spinner wanted.

TO whom generous wages will be given by the subscriber.—Testimonials relative to competency and character, will be required.

THOMAS WALLACE.

Flemingsburg, March 4th, 1813. 10-4f.

Cash for Hops.

A LIBERAL price will be given for fresh and clean picked Hops next fall, by John Coleman, at his Porter and Ale Brewery in Lexington.—Farmers will find it highly to their advantage to cultivate the above article, the quantity wanted annually will be considerable.

Lexington, March 8, 1813. 10-2m.

Copper for Stills.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are expecting in a few days, a quantity of Copper in Patterns for Stills—which they will sell on reasonable terms.

45-4f.

TILFORD, SCOTT & TROTTER

Nov. 3, 1812

I WISH to hire a negro woman without any cumbrance, who is a good cook and washer.

J. B. WEST.

February 13, 1813. 7-4f.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs the public that he has removed his

COMMISSION STORE.

To the house lately occupied by Mr. Gatewood, adjoining Mr. W. Leavy's store, where he continues to sell, make and repair Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, gilt and plain; he has lately received an assortment of the most fashionable Looking Glasses, and a most complete assortment of toys for children, more extensive than any before imported, and very cheap.

Take wise—Large Glasses for picture frames

Clock do.

Cotton by the Bale

White Lead of the first quality

Box Raisins

Prunes

Mackarels

Herrings

and a variety of Groceries and dry Goods.

W. MENDELLE.

For Sale.

A FEW valuable LAW BOOKS, which may be had on very cheap terms. Enquire of the printer.

46-4f.

Lexington, Nov. 12, 1812

Morrison, Roswells & Co.

HAVE lately received from Philadelphia, a splendid assortment of MERCHANDIZE, of the most fashionable kind, which will be sold cheap for cash only.

17-4f.

Lexington, April 17, 1812.

MOURLOUGH & FOSTER.

MERCER Tailors, have just received from Philadelphia, a fresh assortment of articles in their line; consisting of superfine cloths, cassimeres, cords and velvets. Ocean cords and stockinet, waistcoatings of various figures, and of the best quality. Also trimmings, suitable for uniforms. Those gentlemen who will please to favor us with their custom, may rely on having their work done in the neatest and best manner, and with dispatch and punctuality.

Lexington, March 6th, 1813. 10-5w

N. B. We have for sale, a few pair of small shaws, suitable for tailors, of good quality.

TAKEN up by Joshua Brown, Tate's creek road three miles from Lexington, a Bay Horse 4 years old, 14 hands high, a few white hairs in his forehead; appraised at \$15 before me, this 14th day of July, 1812.

12-3c.

RICHARD HIGGINS.

MASON'S INN.

MOUNTSTERLING KENTUCKY. The subscriber has removed from Georgetown to Mountsterling, and has opened

House of Entertainment.

HE returns thanks to his friends and a generous public, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

PETER MASON.

12-4f

January 14, 1812.

Flint Glass Manufactory.

TREVOR & ENCEL, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have established a FLINT GLASS MANUFACTORY on the South side of the Monongahela, opposite Wood street, Pittsburgh—Orders for any articles in their line, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1813.

CAPT. JOHN BEACH,

SIR—TAKE NOTICE, that on Saturday the 10th day of April next, we shall attend at the house of Griffin Yeatman, in the town of Cincinnati, state of Ohio, in order to take the depositions of Henry Beeble and others, to be read in evidence in the following suits—viz. One wherein James Morrison & John W. Hunt are Plaintiffs, and John Beach is defendant; and another wherein James Morrison is Plaintiff, and John Beach is defendant; depending in the Seventh Circuit Court of the U. States, in and for the Kentucky District.

JAMES MORRISON,

JOHN W. HUNT.

Lexington, 12th March, 1813. 11-4f

Wanted,

THREE or four Turners or Filers, who have been accustomed to work in machinery to whom I will give liberal wages. Also two smart boys of sixteen or seventeen years of age, will be taken as Apprentices to learn the machine making business by the subscriber, living on Water street, adjoining the theatre, Lexington.

JOHN MARSH.

January 25, 1812. 4-4f

SNAP

WILL stand the ensuing season in Fayette county, on Jack's creek road, two miles from Jack's creek ferry, and three from Gilliam Meeting House, to cover mares at the reduced price of two dollars in advance, (paid when the mare is covered,) or three dollars in trade—such as Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Whiskey, Salt or country Linnen, at the Lexington market price, to be paid on or before the 25th of December next, delivered at the stand: Six dollars to ensure a mare with foal; one dollar & fifty cents the single leap, paid when the mare is covered.—Any person who put mares to SNAP last season, the same mares (if the property of the same persons) are entitled to a leap gratis—also, any person putting five mares shall have the fifth one gratis. The season to commence the 15th of March, and expire the 10th of July.

PHILIP BRINK.

PEDIGREE.

SNAP is a beautiful black, sixteen hands one inch high; was got by the imported horse Shark, his dam by old Snap Dragon, his grand dam by Black and all Black, his great grand dam by the old noted horse Juba.

P. B.

March 16th, 1813. 11-4f

TAKEN up by James Torbitt, living in Woodford county on the waters of clear creek, a Sorrel Mare and Mule col—the mare about six or seven years old, blind in the left eye, some gray hairs in forehead, no brands perceivable and about 14 hands high, the mule colt is a dark brown about 2 years old, both appraised to \$21 by John Heitle and George Twyman. Dec. 7th, 1812.

12-3c.

JAMES HOWARD

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in the upper end of Fleming county on Licking, on the 9th of December 1812, two Bay Horses, one between ten and eleven years old, the other between three or four, no brands perceivable, the old horse has some saddle marks near the withers, the young horse has a small white spot on the neck, both judged to be a bout fourteen hands high—appraised to eighteen dollars each.

12-3c.

PHILIP COBB

Clarke county to wit: TAKEN up by John Patten, living on Soner, near Judy's mill, a black mare, about 14 hands high, 2 or 10 years old, has a saddle spot on each side. Appraised to \$15, posted before me the 25th of January, 1813.

13-5c.

JOHN WARD, J. P. C. C.

TAKEN up by William N. Potts, living at Potts' Mill on Big Hickman, a Sorrel Mare Colt, blaze face, hind foot white and the near fore foot white, supposed 2 years old last spring—appraised to six dollars.

N. B. The colt is unbroke. Jan. 18, 1813.

13-3c.

MORGAN BROWN.

TAKEN up by Adam Keiser, in Fayette county, near Lexington, on the Limestone road, a sorrel mare, four feet nine inches high, five years old last spring, a star in her forehead, her near hind foot white, no brand perceivable. Appraised to \$15 before me this 30th day of December, 1812.

12-3c.

LEONARD YOUNG.

TAKEN up by William Owen, living in Jessamine county, near Lowry's, on the road leading from Lexington to Nicholasville, one dark chestnut sorrel mare, having some saddle spots on the back, no other brands or marks perceivable—supposed to be eight or ten years old. Appraised to four dollars before me this 21st day of December 1812.

12-3c.

JOHN PERRY.

Fayette County Sect. TAKEN UP by James Kelley, living near the Walnut hill meeting house, one light tawberry roan Mare, with a black mane and tail, near hind foot and leg white nearly to the ham, about 13 hands high, supposed to be 4 years old; appraised to \$13 50c.

Wm. DAVENPORT, J. P.

March 3, 1812. 12-2c.

PREVENTION

BETTER THAN CURE.

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF BILIOUS AND MALIGNANT FEVERS, IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,

Prepared (only) at Lee's old established Patent & Family Medicine Store, No. 56, Maiden Lane, New-York.

THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and severe headache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use, by every seaman.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immense number of children and adults of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, pain in the face and neck, &c.

ITCH CURED.

By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure for the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures; juvenile indiscretion; residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution; the immoderate use of tea; frequent intoxication, or other destructive intemperance; the unskillful or excessive use of mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life. bad lyings in, &c.

Hamilton's Elixir.

celebrated for the cure of Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, and approaching Consumptions, and is a certain remedy for the Hooping Cough.

Hahn's True & Genuine German Corn Plaister,

Tooth Ache Drops.

A multitude of attested cures performed by the above medicines, may be seen at the place of sale.

The above genuine medicines (with many other of equal celebrity) are prepared from the original receipts of the late Richard Lee, Jun by his widow in New York.

They are for sale in Kentucky (By her particular appointment) at the stores of Walde mud, Mentelle, Lexington, and Dudley, Trigg & Ludley, in Frankfort.

Mercer County, Sec.

TAKEN up by Redman Jones, on Shawnee run, a sorrel Horse, about 14 1/2 hands high, 15 years old, a star in her forehead, shod before, a hole in her near hind hoof. Appraised to 12 dollars, this 15th day of December, 1812.

Wm. Wood, J. P.

TAKEN up by Philip Henricks, living on Main Licking, and County of Pendleton, one bay Filley, two years old last spring, about 13 hands 3 inches high, a small star in her forehead, has the appearance of a brand on her near shoulder, not broke. Appraised to 22 dollars, by Barney Boner and George M. Laughlin, before me.

Wm. MOUNTJOY, J. P. C. C.

Nov. 23, 1812. 12

TAKEN up by John McKee, living near Brown's Mills, on Hickman Falls, a bay Mare, about four years old, 14 hands high, a small star in her forehead, near hind foot white, no perceivable brands, had on a small bell with a leather collar, buckled and tied. Appraised \$16. A copy Test.

MORGAN BROWN.

January 5, 1813. 12

Jessamine County, to wit.

TAKEN up by Benjamin Blackford, living near Nicholasville, one sorrel Mare, with a star in her forehead; about 14 1/2 hands high, and about 7 years old. Appraised to \$30. A copy Teste.

J. METCALF, J. P. C. C.

January 9, 1813. 12

TAKEN up by Joshua Younger, on Hinkston Creek, one sorrel Mare, eleven years old, about 14 1/2 hands high, off hind foot white, a star in her face, branded thus: R T on the near buttock. Appraised to \$20. A copy Teste.

James H. Lane, J. P. C. C.

Dec. 7, 1812. 12

Montgomery County, to wit:

TAKEN up by Moses Morris, on Red River, at the Big Beaver Ponds, a black Mare, about 14 hands high, about 7 years old, branded with T on her near shoulder and thigh, lame in her left fore foot. Appraised to \$14 before me.

Lane Woodard.

Feb. 15, 1813. 12-3c

TAKEN up by William Owen, living in Jessamine county, near Marble-creek Meeting house, one bay Horse, about fifteen hands high. He has a star and snip; both hind feet white; left fore foot white half round. He has on a hock tied with a tow string. Supposed to be 12 or 13 years old. Appraised to \$30, this 5th January, 1813.

A copy Teste.

Alper Young, J. P.

EXTRACT

From Ramsey's History of the American Revolution.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

The first American prisoners were taken on the 17th of June, 1775. These were thrown indiscriminately into the jail at Boston, without any consideration of their rank. Gen. Washington wrote to Gen. Gage on this subject, to which the latter answered by asserting that the prisoners had been treated with care and kindness, though indiscriminately, "as he acknowledged no rank that was not derived from the King." To which Gen. Washington replied, "You affect, sir, to despise all rank not derived from the same source with your own; I cannot conceive one more honourable, than that which flows from the uncorrupted choice of a brave and free people; the purest source and original fountain of all power."

Gen. Carleton during his command conducted towards the American prisoners with a degree of humanity that reflected the greatest honour on his character. Before he commenced his operations on the lakes in 1776, he shipped off those of them who were officers for New-England, but previously supplied them with every thing requisite to make their voyage comfortable. The other prisoners, amounting to 800, were sent home by a flag, after exacting an oath from them not to serve during the war unless exchanged. Many of these being almost naked were comfortably clothed by his orders, previously to their being sent off.

The capture of Gen. Lee proved calamitous to several individuals. Six Hessian field

50 officers prisoners in Philadelphia. That since the beginning of October all these prisoners, both officers and privates, had been confined in prison ships or the Provost: that from the best evidence the subject could admit of, the general allowance of prisoners at most did not exceed four ounces of meat per day, and often so damaged as not to be eatable; that it had been a common practice with the British, on a prisoner's being first captured, to keep him three, four, or five days, without a morsel of meat, and then to tempt him to enlist to save his life: that there were numerous instances of prisoners of war perishing in all the agonies of hunger."

About this time there were a meeting of merchants and others in London, for the purpose of raising a sum of money to relieve the distresses of the American prisoners then in England. The sum subscribed for that purpose amounted in two months to £4647 15s. Thus while human nature was dishonored by the cruelties of some of the British in America, there was a laudable display of the benevolence of others of the same nation in Europe. The American sailors, when captured by the British, suffered more than even the soldiers which fell into their hands. The former were confined on board prison ships; they were there crowded together in such numbers, and their accommodations were so wretched, that diseases broke out and swept them off in a manner that was sufficient to excite compassion in breasts of the least sensibility. It has been asserted, on as good evidence as the case will admit, that in the last six years of war upwards of eleven thousand persons died on board the Jersey, one of these prison ships, which was stationed in East-River near New-York. On many of these, the rights of sepulture were never, or but very imperfectly conferred. For some time after the war was ended, their bones lay whitening in the sun on the shores of Long-Island.

FROM THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

IMPRESSMENT OF SEAMEN.

The question of impressment has been frequently discussed at great length by very able and ingenious men. My intention is to treat it with extraordinary brevity. Brevity, it has been said, is the soul of wit; and pray why should it not be likewise the soul of reason?

I pass over—because they are irrelevant—the abstract Rights of man. It is not material to examine whether an individual born in a certain society under one government can lawfully abjure allegiance to that government, and become a member of another society under another government; although it might not be difficult to prove that a subject whom the government may banish for crimes, may, by a like doctrine, banish or rather abandon the government for corruption and the crime of oppression. But this part of the question, with all its relatives, is dismissed. I bring into view only a single point, in which it is presumed every body will agree. It is—

That Great-Britain has no right to do in relation to the United States, what the U. S. have no right to do in relation to G. Britain.

This proposition rests on the basis of that reciprocity which grows out of national independence. The rights of the United States are equal to the rights of Great-Britain.

In this respect AGE confers no superiority. A nation that is independent today, is just as much so as a nation that has been independent for a thousand years. All the rights which appertain to it are as perfect, the first moment of independence as at the last; like a man who, being twenty-one years old, is entitled to all the rights of citizenship in as full perfection as if he were fifty. Time can neither add to them, nor take any thing away.

Now, what are the laws of Great Britain with respect to foreign seamen?—Why—

First, Every foreign seaman, who, during a war, shall serve two years in any man-of-war, merchant-man or privateer, is naturalized, *ipso facto*. See Stat: 13 Geo: 2 c. 3.

Secondly, Every foreign seaman serving three years may be employed as a British mariner. See Stat: 34 Geo: 3 c. 68.

Thirdly, By various statutes, sailors, having served the King for a limited time, are free to use any trade or profession in any town in the kingdom without exception.

It appears, then, that Great Britain, by existing laws, does actually naturalize foreign seamen, and of course American seamen.

And yet she alleges, as a justification of the practice of impressment, that the United States naturalize British seamen.

But is it not obvious, that, as the laws of Great Britain naturalize citizens of the United States, the United States have an equal right to naturalize British subjects, and that the practice of impressment cannot be justified on this ground.

There is also this difference between the laws of the two countries; The U. States require *five years* residence on the land; whereas Great-Britain requires only *seven years* service on ship-board, to entitle the party to naturalization. The laws of the United States refer to citizen ship generally; the laws of Great Britain refer specially to seamen.

What, in effect, then, is the remaining alleged reason of impressment? It is,

that British seamen fly from the service of their sovereign, and are employed on board American merchant-men.

Without disputing the point, without attempting to palliate it on the ground that Great-Britain, by an act of parliament, is guilty of the seduction of American seamen into her service, I ask, *what have the United States offered on this subject?*

They have offered to exclude by law all British born subjects from the service of the United States, either in public or in private vessels, if Great Britain will also by law exclude the citizens of the United States from British vessels, & discontinue the practice of impressment. If Great Britain will not naturalize and impress American mariners, neither will the United States naturalize and employ British mariners.

Thus America offers to do away all the alleged causes of impressment.—She only asks for reciprocity, to wit:

That Great Britain should act towards the United States, as the United States act towards Great Britain.

AMERICANUS.

COMMODORE RODGERS.

We all recollect the sneers which appeared in the violent federal papers, in relation to the chase of the British frigate Belvidera by Commodore Rodgers, and to her escape. The following article, copied from the Charleston Courier of the 3d instant, places the brave American's conduct on that occasion in a proper light, and at the same time proves that even some of our enemy's subjects pay more respect to the feelings & character of our officers than do certain prostitute American journals.

FROM THE [FEDERAL] COURIER.

A gentleman now in this city, who was on board the British squadron in the Chesapeake on the 11th ult. has given us the following, as the substance of a conversation between Capt. BYRON, of the Belvidera, and himself.—A desire to do an act of justice to Commodore Rodgers, induces us to give it a place in the Courier.

Capt. Byron observed, that he understood that Commodore Rodgers had been censured in the United States, for his conduct while in chase of the Belvidera; but he conceived the censure to be unwarranted by the Commodore, as, in his opinion, every thing had been done on board the President which could have contributed towards the capture of his ship.—When the squadron first gave chase to the Belvidera, they gained upon her very fast, and Capt. B. considered his vessel as lost; but as a last resort, when the President was coming up within gunshot of the Belvidera, orders were given to cut away the anchors, stave the water casks, and throw overboard the boats and every thing moveable, which could be spared, and which could tend to lighten the ship—as soon as this had been done, it was observed that the Belvidera began to draw from the chase; which being discovered by Commodore Rodgers, he opened his fire upon her, in the hope of disabling some of her spars and thereby enable him to come up with her. Capt. B. declared that the fire from the President was extremely well directed, almost every shot taking effect and that to the circumstance above related, and the wind at the same becoming more light, was his escape to be attributed; and not to any want of judgment or exertion on the part of Commodore Rodgers.—A declaration like this coming from an enemy, should be taken as a conclusive evidence of good conduct, in a transaction which has heretofore, in the minds of many, been involved in much doubt.

The following extract of a letter from Capt. Bainbridge commanding the U. S. frigate Constitution, to a friend in this city who had congratulated him on his beating and destroying the British frigate Java, proves that the truly brave are always as unassuming as generous:

"I was fortunate in having an opportunity; and an opportunity only is wanting to insure equal success to all my Brother Officers."

NEW-YORK, March 14.

Arrived ship Powhatan. Roberts, 70 days from Bordeaux via England; with Brandy.—The captain has given us the following particulars which occurred to him during his passage—"Two days out from Bordeaux, in long. 11, W. after a hard chase of eight hours, was captured by His Britannic Majesty's ship Horatio, of 44 guns, Lord George Stewart; took myself, chief mate, and 12 of the best men, on board the frigate, leaving only (of the crew) the second mate, one man, cook and steward on board; detained the Powhatan until 3 o'clock, P. M. the next day, when I was sent on board, and the ship ordered for England, with a master's mate as prizemaster, two quarter-masters, and ten men. Ten days after, when near Plymouth, I succeeded in retaking the ship. I confined the prisoners, and stood to the westward; there, after having a heavy blow from N. W. and the ship under close-reefed topsails, I fell in with an English letter of marque ship carrying ten 12 pound cannonades, who obliged me to give the ship up to the captors. Once more made sail for England in company with the letter of marque, and lost her in the night by out-sailing her. Two days afterwards, when near the Rocks of Scilly, saw two sail, about 8 miles to leeward, of us. Discovered one of them to be a frigate, the prizemaster immediately kept away, and

run down to her. When near to us she fired a shot over us, and to my great joy hoisted French colours, and sent their boat on board. She proved to be the French ship La Gloire, Capt. Roussin, with the above letter of marque in company, having captured her the day before. Capt. R. and his officers treated me very politely, took the English prisoners on board La Gloire, and gave me the ship to proceed to America if I chose, kept me by him that day and night, and next day at 10 A. M. made sail again to the westward. After a very tedious and boisterous passage, with four men besides myself, I have succeeded in getting the ship safe to New-York through the Sound.

Schr. Joanna, Baxter, 7 days from Baltimore, bound to Boston. Passed through the British squadron in the night. Saw a brig standing into the Hook.

NEW MEXICO.

By a gentleman just arrived from Natchitoches, we have been favored with the perusal of letters, lately received there by express from La Badia, the Head Quarters of Col. McGee, stating the situation, number, views and prospects of the army under his command. These letters are dated on the 10th of Dec. 1812, and 6th of Jan. 1813.

La Badia is about 40 miles from Matagorda, which is at the mouth of St. Antonio river where it falls into the North-western part of the gulph of Mexico.

The number of troops was upwards of 500; besides which they had with them 44 prime Indians, and supposed they could have at command from 100 to 300 more, should they be wanted. They had plenty of beef and corn; were pretty well furnished with arms and ammunition, & had \$10,000 in the Treasury: but wanted a supply of clothing. They have had several skirmishes with the Royalists, all of which had favorable results. Those who have been killed or died during the expedition, amount to only 9 or 10; and their whole loss, including wounded and prisoners, from 20 to 25. A few had deserted, but they were but few. On the other side, by the statements of prisoners, those who had been killed and died of their wounds, were upwards of 100. They had about 20 prisoners, exclusive of a guard of 20 taken before they reached Nacogdoches, the latter of whom had joined their forces.—The Royalist army opposed to them was from 6 to 700; but they never had discovered an inclination to join in close combat. Col McGee's health had not been good; but the spirits of the army were sufficiently up, and they had no doubt of eventual success. They intended to remain during the winter at La Badia, which they think they could defend against three times the force before them, but which they believe could not be increased.

The letters speak in high terms of the country, and its advantages, should a government be established, which would improve them.

We are informed from Natchitoches that a rendezvous will continue open there from the 1st to the 20th of March, that the friends of the expedition may join at that place, choose their own officers, and receive the necessary supplies. That those, who come armed and equipped, will have their expenses paid out of the Treasury, and such as are not, will be furnished at the Trinity.

[This will probably take off many Tennesseans in case the volunteers are discharged at Natchez.]

Natchez Gaz.

OFFICIAL.

As the intentions of the British admirals are formally, and in appearance officially announced in the subjoined paragraph from the last Federal Republican, we are glad to find that the major general of this division has made the proper arrangements for defeating them, and repelling any attack which may be made in any shape on this city:

FROM THE FEDERAL REPUBLICAN OF March 15.

"We state upon authority, that has seldom if ever misled us, that the intention of admiral Warren has been ascertained to penetrate and scour all the navigable rivers of the south, and destroy the shipping. This is to be done as a retaliation upon us, for letting loose privateers upon British commerce. Upon the same authority, we mention the meditated destruction of the shipping in the port of Baltimore. After knocking down the fort, all the wharves were to be burnt, and such shipping as could not be carried off, consigned to the flames."

TREASON.

A gentleman recently arrived in this city, and who was lately on board the British frigate *Eolus*, Lord James Townsend commander, states that his Lordship is made acquainted with every circumstance relative to the trade carried on in this city; such, for instance, as the names of the vessels in port, to whom consigned, their destination, under what colours, papers, the politics of the parties concerned, &c. and that he keeps a book in which every circumstance of this kind is recorded. The gentleman was surprised to learn many circumstances relative to our city with which he was before unacquainted, although he had been absent from it but a few weeks. Let those concerned in this giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy, look to it—the day of retribution may be nearer than they have any idea of.—Ch. Times.

ARMY NEWS.

Extract of a letter from an officer of rank in the North-Western Army, to one of the Editors, dated

"MIAMI RAPIDS, March 9.

"Indian spies are on the opposite bank. Yesterday five of them fired on two men, who were gathering grass near the old British fort. One of these men had a *healm-book* in the vest pocket: the ball struck it, and lodged against the inner cover next his body. They made their escape over the ice. At the same time, Lieut. WALKER, of the Pennsylvania line, was gunning near them; three rifles were heard in quick succession, and poor Walker has not been seen since. A small party of discovery has just gone out in search of him. It is rumoured here, that eight companies of regulars have just arrived at Malden, and that the militia and Indians are again called in!

"P. S.—Poor WALKER has been found. He was shot thro' the heart, tomahawked and scalped. His body is now in camp."

NASHVILLE, March 9, 1813.

By the last mail his Excellency Gov. Blount, received a letter from the Secretary at War, dated, Feb. 10th, 1813, covering an order to Major Gen. Andrew Jackson, saying "that the causes for which the detachment of Tennessee militia and volunteers, have been called into service, having ceased, the President is pleased to direct that the troops be discharged."—The order has been forwarded to general Jackson.

PROPOSED ARMISTICE.

Letters received last evening from the south assert confidently, that the proposition of the emperor of Russia for an armistice, is accompanied by an offer to guarantee the whole of the claims of the U. States, and offers his mediation on this express condition; the guarantee is understood to extend to the exclusion of American seamen from the British navy, and the British from the American; the same overture, it is intimated, is to come directly from the British government, through an authorised agent (supposed to be Mr. Barclay now at Bermuda.)—Should these circumstances turn out to be true, our war will terminate before the summer campaign opens.—Aurora.

Washington City, March 25.

Our relations with France.—We do not believe that our government have yet received information of the state in which the negotiation, commenced by Mr. Barlow, was left at his decease. Indeed, we believe no official account of his death has yet reached this country, though there can be no doubt of the certainty of the melancholy fact. The progress of his disorder was so rapid, and his death so sudden, we have before stated, as to deprive him of the opportunity of appointing a person to take charge of the concerns of the nation with that government.

In the present critical state of our relations with France no doubt a successor to Mr. Barlow will be immediately appointed, if he be not already designated. Rumor has fixed, with what authority we pretend not to say, on William H. Crawford, now President pro tempore of the Senate, a gentleman of elevated character and high standing in the National Legislature, as intended for that appointment. If the rumor be well founded, (and we know nothing of the fact, though the report is current in the public prints) whilst we cannot but be gratified at the selection, yet we shall regret the loss of this inflexible Republican from the station he now so eminently adorns.

The Governor of North Carolina has issued his proclamation, directing that elections shall be held throughout that state, on the 30th day of April next, for Representatives to the 13th Congress of the U. States.

From Niles's Weekly Register.

The legislature of New York have passed a vote of high approbation on our naval heroes, unanimously.

The report of the U States brig Vixen, (says the National Intelligencer) having been captured by the enemy, is not true: as she was at St. Mary's a few days since.

A good hit.—A Boston paper says that the British are sending out six large frigates for America, conveyed by seventy-four.

The British sloop of war Brazen is aground near the Balize; a 64 gun ship is attending her.

A splendid naval entertainment has been given to com. Bainbridge by the citizens of Boston. Both branches of the legislature passed a vote of thanks on him for beating the Java.

It is stated that the arrangements are nearly made for building the vessels of war authorised by the late laws of congress. A frigate and a sloop of war are to be built in Baltimore.

Charleston (S. C.) is closely blockaded by lord James Townsend in the *Eolus* frigate, the *Sophie* brig, and armed schooner *Melville* in company. This bird, for a rarity, appears to be a gentleman. His conduct so far has been very decorous.

Captain OLIVER H. PERRY, of this town, (late commodore of the flotilla in this harbor,) with 150 seamen and a number of officers, all volunteers, have left this place for Sackett's Harbor, to join Commo. Chauncey—SUCCESS ATTEND THEM!—Newport Mer.

We have a report from an English paper, that Sweden has declared war against France. We do not believe it. It is also stated that a house is fitting up in London for an Austrian ambassador—Impossible.

Many American vessels have arrived at St. Bartholomew, bound to Lisbon, in distress. What was fiction has become reality; the owners at least will be distressed—flour being a mere drug.

FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.
"No Impressments and Free Trade."
Messrs. Editors—As the House of Representatives of Massachusetts have appointed a Committee to enquire into the impressment of seamen, and they have made but a partial and imperfect report, in which, after three weeks search, they find but 157 impressed seamen in this State, and this is going out to the people, I therefore feel it my duty to make public the statement I heard commodore Rodgers make before said committee. I wish you to publish it, because I was refused making the statement to the House; and the committee did not see cause to report this to the House. Commodore Rodgers stated before the committee, that out of 150 seamen now on board his ship, in Boston harbor, 120 of them had been impressed at different times, by the British;—And that he had documents here and at Washington, upon which he founded his opinion, that in the course of ten years, Great-Britain had impressed as many native Americans, as the whole amount of seamen now in the service of the United States.

JOHN H. STEVENS.

From Wilmington, Delaware.

WARFUMAN OFFICE, 20th March.

A gentleman this moment arrived from Lewistown, Delaware, has furnished a copy of the following document.

"His Britannic majesty's ship *Poictiers*,
"in the mouth of the Delaware,
16th March, 1813.

SIR—As soon as you receive this, I must request you will send twenty live bullocks, with a proportionate quantity of vegetables and hay, to the *Poictiers*, for the use of his Britannic Majesty's squadron, now at this anchorage, which shall be immediately paid for at Philadelphia prices. If you refuse to comply with this request, I shall be under the necessity of destroying your town.

"I have the honor to be,
"Sir,
"Your ob't Servant,
"J. P. BENSFORD,
"Commodore, and commanding the
"British squadron in the mouth
"of the Delaware.

"To the first Magistrate
of Lewistown."

FROM THE BUFFALO GAZETTE.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

MESSRS. EDITORS.
I send you for publication, the following report of Ensign Baker of the 2d Regt. U. S. Infantry, a prisoner of war of Gen. Winchester's army, on parole, recently arrived from Canada; this report, it will be observed, was intended for Gen. Winchester who had however left Fort George for Montreal, when Ensign Baker arrived there. He has therefore handed it in at this post.

Mrs. Helm the wife of Lieut. Helm, who escaped from the butchery of the garrison of Chicauga, by the assistance of a humane Indian, has also arrived at this place, the account of her sufferings during three months slavery among the Indians and three months imprisonment amongst their allies, would make a most interesting volume, one circumstance alone I will mention, during 5 days after she was taken prisoner, she had not the least sustenance, and was compelled to drag a canoe, (barefooted and wading along the stream) in which there were some squaws, and when she demanded food, some flesh of her murdered countrymen and a piece of Capt. Wells' heart was offered her. She knows the fact, that Col. Proctor the British commander in Malden, bought the scalps of our murdered garrison of Chicauga, and thanks to her noble spirit, she boldly charged him with his infamy, in his own house—She knows further, from the tribe with whom she was a prisoner, and who were perpetrators of those murders, that they intended to remain true, but that they received orders from the British, to cut off our garrison whom they were to escort. Oh spirits of the murdered Americans! can ye not rouse your countrymen, your friends, your relations, to take ample vengeance of those worse than savage blood-hounds?

AN OFFICER.

March 8th, 1813.

BRITISH NIAGARA, Feb. 26th, 1813.

Brig. Gen. Winchester.
SIR—In compliance with your order of the 29th of Jan. directed to Dr. Bower, and myself, I took charge of the American prisoners at Sandwich on the 30th of the same month. On the 15th inst. I was ordered on to this place by Col. Proctor; having arrived, I deem it my duty to report to you whatever transpired with the prisoners under my charge, and the information I was able to collect concerning the other prisoners taken by the Indians. The enclosed report marked (A) gives you a view of all the prisoners who were under my charge during my stay at Sandwich, their respective companies, regiments and physical condition, along with the names of the British officers, by whom they were sent to Sandwich.

From this report you will discover that of the 52 prisoners, 13 were at Sandwich. On my arrival from Detroit, 7 men were sent from Malden by Col. Elliott, one was obtained by Col. Baubee and 33 including those who came over with Dr. Bower and myself were sent from Detroit by Maj. Muir, British commander of the American fort there. For the greatest number of our unfortunate fellow soldiers being sent from Detroit, we are indebted to the exertions of our prisoners, fellow citizens there, who with an unexampled generosity, when they saw their country-

men driven through the streets like sheep to a market, lavished their wealth for their ransom; nor was the procurement of our liberty all—we had been almost entirely stripped by Indians; clothes, such as the exigency of the occasion permitted to be prepared, were furnished us.

Enclosed I send you a roll of 33 prisoners who were sent from Sandwich on the 8th inst. as well as eleven who came on to this place with Dr. Bower and myself, and of 5 others who remained at Sandwich, under the care of Dr. Samuel McKeehan, Surgeon's mate 2d Regiment, Ohio Volunteers.

The prisoners at Sandwich with the exception of Jesse Green will all recover, and much is to be hoped for him.

One man died on the 1st inst. Martin Netherford, a private in Capt. Bland W. Ballard's company, 1st regt. Ken. Volunteer riflemen.

On the 8th inst. Col. Proctor ordered me to make out a return of all the prisoners who were killed by the Indians subsequent to the battle, agreeably to the best information I could collect. The enclosed return marked (B) was produced by his order; I might have added the gallant Captain Nathaniel G. S. Hart, Dep. Inspector General; Capt. John H. Woolfolk, your secretary;—Capt. Virgil McCracken, of Col. Allen's regiment; Ensign Levi Wells of the 7th U. S. Infantry, and a number of privates, whom I find by subsequent information have been massacred. The memory of past services rendered me by Capt. Hart's family, made me particularly anxious to ascertain his fate; I flattered myself he was alive, and every information I could get for some time flattered my hopes; but one of the last prisoners who was brought in told me that the Captain was certainly massacred; he was so badly wounded as to prevent him from walking; the Indians took him some distance on a horse, but at length took him off and tomahawked him.

About the 10th inst. an Indian brought Capt. McCracken's commission to Sandwich; the paper was bloody. The fellow said he took the Captain in trust, but some time after when stripped and examining him, he found an Indian scalp in his bosom, which induced him to kill him. This you cannot but be assured is a humbug of the fellow's own making to screen himself from the odium of barbarity. The captain's character and the danger that attended his carrying such furniture in a disastrous battle, gives it the lie.

Captain Woolfolk after having been wounded in two places, by some means had got refuge in one of the French houses on the Raisin—he was discovered next day and dragged from his asylum—he was taken to the house of a Mr. Lasselle, where he said he would give 1000 dollars to any one who would purchase him. Mr. Lasselle said it was out of his power, but he had no doubt his brother would do it who lived at hand—he directed his owners to the house of his brother, but as they were on their way an Indian from a waste house shot him through the head.

Ensign Wells was taken from my side unhurt. I considered him alive until on my arrival at this place, Capt. Naggs tells me he was killed by a Puttawamie Indian, not long after he was taken.

Many fresh scalps have been brought us since the battle, dead bodies seen thro' the country, which proves that others have been killed, whose names I have not been able to find out; independent of those reported to Col. Proctor.

This is all the information I have been able to collect concerning those who were massacred. The fifteen or eighteen mentioned in the remarks to the return made to Col. Proctor, whose names do not appear, were not known by those who saw them killed.

Major Graves of the 5th regt. of the Kentucky Volunteers, I have been able to get no information of, further than that he was brought to the river Rouge on the 25th or 26th of January in a sleigh; I fear from our not having heard anything of him since that he is no more—and that valuable officer forever lost to his country.

Enclosed (C) gives you the names of those who from good information are still in the bush. At a rough guess founded on the few facts I have been able to glean, I may say with some certainty that there are still thirty or forty alive with the Indians.

The prospect of a speedy return of those poor fellows I think but gloomy, as Col. Proctor has issued an order enjoining individuals to purchase no more; and the Indians have been paid a greater price for those already delivered, than the government will give.—Cols. Wells, Lewis and Allen's servants are acting as Valets to Indian Chiefs. Capt. Hart's servant is alive, but where he is, is uncertain.

The dead of our army are still denied the rights of sepulture; at the time I left Sandwich I was told the hogs were eating them; a gentleman told me he had seen them running about with skulls, arms, legs, and other parts of the human system in their mouths. The French people on the river Raisin, buried Capt. Hart, Woolfolk, and some others, but it was more than their lives were worth to have been caught paying this last accusation tribute to (the dead) mortality.

I several times agitated the subject of burying the dead while in company with British officers, but they always answered that the Indians would not suffer it.

Before I close this communication, I must in justice to my own feelings mention those of our fellow citizens of Detroit, who were most servicable to us. Col. Elijah Brush, Mr. Richard Jones, Henry

I. Hunt, Esq. Judge May, Maj. Mack, and Mouse Godfrey were most active; Oliver Williamson, Esq. Mr. Chittenden, Mr. Ten Eyke, Mr. Smart, Doct. Brown, Mr. Miller, Mr. M'Daniel, Mons. Odrain, Lt. Reed, Mr. McComb and many others purchased provisions and alleviated their wants; others befriended, whose names through ignorance or want of retention are not inserted. But in paying a just tribute to our patriotic fellow citizens, who for their services to us, are driven from their homes, our fair countrywomen should not be forgotten—young ladies were frequently seen soliciting their fathers for horses and when they had gained their point, exchanged their presents for Kentuckians. Mademoiselle Lasselle and Labardie, Miss Scott, M. Hays and others, deserve to be mentioned.

The exertions of those worthy people were directed and point given to them, by our ever to be venerated countryman Augustus B. Woodward, who with unwearied zeal exerted himself in our behalf: at Detroit he was the life and soul of the remaining Americans, the man to whom they all look up for succour, in the hour of difficulty, for advice on every occasion. This, added to the influence he at first had with some of the British officers, enabled him to do wonders for us. This gentleman whose exalted understanding entitles him to the first consideration for talents, appears to have no wish separate from the interests of his country; though eminently qualified to enjoy society he gives up all his sweets to shield the unfortunate of his country from savage cruelty and British oppression.

In the admiration of our countrymen the deeds of our generous enemy should be remembered. Col. Baubee took an active part in providing for our welfare, and showed that he possessed a generous nature, the noblest attribute of a soldier.

Col. Elliot was serviceable in rescuing some prisoners from the Indians.

Col. Muir is truly a gentleman, and shewed every disposition to serve us.

The Rev. Mr. Pollard of Sandwich, visited the Hospital frequently, and read the service over Wetherford when he was interred. Capts. Atkins, Curtis and Parrow, who commanded the guard of our prisoners, all deserve my thanks. Dr. Bower was unwearied in his attendance upon our wounded, and during our stay studied only to alleviate their pain. He was ordered to this place with me.

Dr. McKeehan is the gentleman who was sent through by Gen. Harrison with a flag of truce, to attend the wounded; his wounds prevented him from doing much while we remained. He is a worthy man, and I have no doubt but the prisoners will do well under his care.

Wishing you health, and all the happiness your situation permits,
I remain with great respect,
Your obedient servant,

ISAAC L. BAKER,
Ensign 2d Reg't
U. States Infantry.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, APRIL 6, 1813.

ENSIGN BAKER'S LETTER.

Copied into this day's Gazette, cannot fail to interest our readers, who may rely upon the correctness of every statement contained in it. The editor is personally acquainted with its author; and is satisfied that general Winchester could not have selected an officer better qualified to perform the service reposed in him than he was.

This letter will serve one valuable purpose—to convince all but the wilfully blind, that Colonel Proctor and his officers, were the real murderers of the wounded prisoners taken at French Town—and it will serve another, still more valuable, if it but "rouses their friends, relations and countrymen, to take ample vengeance on the murderers."

We hear it was denied at Washington City that the British had any hand in this business, or even that a massacre of the wounded had ever taken place! Can there be a man so hardened in sin, who will now apologise for British barbarity, when he is assured by Ensign Baker, that "Col. Proctor had issued an order, enjoining individuals to purchase no more" prisoners from the Indians? Thus dooming all prisoners to the tomahawk.

The President of the United States possesses the power of retaliation—does not so flagrant a violation of the laws of civilized warfare, such an outrage on humanity, call for the exercise of that power in the present case?

We thank the Editor of the REPORTER for favouring us with the perusal of a letter from Washington City, dated 28th ult.

"The Chesapeake and Delaware bays continue to be blockaded. The enemy has not, however, carried his threat into execution of burning Lewistown in Delaware, although the inhabitants have not furnished the bullocks demanded; nor has he made any decisive effort on Norfolk or its neighbourhood. The citizens of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New-York exhibit the greatest alacrity, and stand prepared to give the enemy a warm reception.

"The Russian mediation has given rise to various reports and conjectures. Some talk of an armistice; and some of peace. All these reports and conversations arise from the visit of M. Swetchkoff, chancellor of the Russian legation, to the British Admiral in the Chesapeake. What the precise object of his mis-

sion was I do not exactly know; but I should not be at all surprised if the powerful and respectable interference of Russia should eventually lead to a pacification."

(Inclosed in the above.)

FIFTH BRILLIANT NAVAL VICTORY.

The United States Sloop of War HORNET, Captain Lawrence, of 18 guns, arrived at New-York on the 25th, having off Demarara, fought and subdued the British Brig PEACOCK, of like force, which sunk soon after. She stood the HORNET'S fire but fifteen minutes! Loss on board the Hornet one man killed, and two wounded. Further particulars have not yet reached us. In Steel's list for January last, the Peacock is rated at 18 guns—built in 1807.

The following are the field officers appointed in the regiment of mounted volunteers, to be raised in this state:

R. M. Johnson, Colonel.
James Johnson, Lt. Colonel.
Saml. McKee, 1st Major.
Duval Payne, 2d Major.

Col. Johnson has been busily engaged since his return, in recruiting his regiment—and we understand that already eight companies are nearly filled.

Thos. Dye Owings, has received a commission of Colonel in the new army of 20,000—and is now making arrangements to commence recruiting, by appointing company officers for the regiment.—Anthony Butler has been appointed Lieutenant Colonel, and William Trigg and James Smiley, Majors.

The testimony before the Court of Inquiry ordered to investigate the charges against Major Gen. Hopkins, was finished on Saturday last: we understand the court will not give an opinion in less than a week or ten days.

A Court of Inquiry has been ordered by the Governor, to examine into the conduct of Lt. Col. Philip Barbour, on a charge of disobedience of orders, in having marched his regiment to Vincennes instead of Kaskaskia. The court to convene in Henderson on the first Monday in May next—all persons wishing to produce testimony are desired to attend.

A Boat laden with stores for Fort Harrison, on its way up the river from Vincennes, was fired into by a party of British savages—two men were killed and six wounded. The boat returned, took in a reinforcement and again proceeded on the voyage.

The Legislature of Indiana territory, has been prorogued by the governor, to meet again in December: previous to its dissolution, an address to the President, representing the situation of the territory, was adopted. The public papers have been removed from Vincennes to Corydon for safety.

Many of the Eastern prints seem to entertain a belief that a serious insurrection has broken out in the interior of France; they state that large bodies of French troops have been withdrawn from Spain in order to quell it. We believe there is no foundation for such a rumour, as a late arrival from Bordeaux gives no information on the subject, and another from Lisbon brings an account of a desperate battle having been fought on the frontier of Portugal, in which the English lost 7000 and the French 15,000 men. Bonaparte is not only reinforcing his army in Spain, but is actively engaged in raising a new army of 500,000, for the spring campaign against Russia.

The following are the new Brigadier Generals, appointed by the President, under the law of the last session of Congress:

Tho. H. Cushing	Geo. Izard
Zebulon M. Pike	W. H. Winder
Duncan M'Arthur	Lewis Cass.
Benj. Howard.	

THE MAIL.

Proceed on in your meritorious endeavor to rake some of the filth from that Augean stable, the Post office department at Washington. I know that it is an Herculean labor, but some good was effected by the writings of your predecessor, Mr. Bradford, and more will be done by yourself if you persevere.

One of the principals of a commercial house from the Eastward, (of which concern it is strongly suspected a member and half member of the administration, were more than sleeping partners,) when travelling through the western country to sell his British merchandise, remarked, that the then abuse of the mail department would justify a separation by us, from the Union!

That perseverance and remonstrance can effect something, we have an instance in a circumstance which took place a few months past in Philadelphia, where an enormity and contempt of the public so palpable and monstrous existed, and which in any other country would have hurled a post master general into private life, that was removed by the exertion of a single citizen.

True, so flagrant a case was such as would, if it had come publicly before the states, have roused the resentment of all. But there are others equally so: bring them forward and you will at length shame men who live on the pay of the public without earning it.

FROM THE GREENSBURG GAZETTE.
That our paper of to-day is unusually barren, is owing to the Eastern Mail not having arrived when due on Wednesday last. Stage passengers inform us it was lost out of the stage, between Bedford and Somerset! If this be true, it must have proceeded from unpardonable carelessness, and should not be let slip unpunished.

Mr. Grundy has arrived at home from Washington City. It is a matter of astonishment that post riders cannot come through the wilderness as easy as travelling gentlemen. The fact that they do not should be known at the General post-office.

SAVANNAH, March 4. LATEST FROM LISBON.

Last evening arrived at this port the Portuguese brig Coracvens, of 16 guns, Bernard de Santos, commander, in 40 days from Lisbon. By him we have received information, that a general battle has been fought on the frontiers of Portugal between a division of the French army and the British, commanded by Marshal Beresford, in which the latter was mortally wounded and lost seven thousand of his choice troops.—The loss of the French we have not been able to ascertain.

We are also informed; that the destruction of Beresford's army would have been certain, had not a strong reinforcement, under the command of Lord Wellington, arrived.

A letter from Albany, dated March 13th says—"I am told to day that there is a letter in town from Gen. Dearborn, stating that Gov. Prevost was at Kingston with 12,000 regulars, some of which had been transported from New Brunswick. The American force at Sacket's Harbor estimated at 7,500 and daily encroaching. A battle is considered as inevitable. A Mr. Livingston had been hung at Sacket's Harbor as a spy.—N. Y. Ev. Post.

We understand that Major General Wilkinson is directed to report himself to general Dearborn of the Northern Army. Brigadier General Flournoy of Georgia is directed to take command at New-Orleans in lieu of Gen. Wilkison.

As the office of Inspector general of the armies is about to be incorporated with that of Adjutant General, agreeably to the provisions of the present law; General Alexander Smyth who ranks as Brigadier-General in consequence of his commission as Inspector-General will of course no longer remain in that department.

We have heard the Cherokee nation, at the treaty lately held at Hiwassee, have refused to cede any land to the United States—and we have also been informed that the nation has fined Brown for his uncivil treatment of a white man, 50 dollars.

THE UNITED STATES' LOAN.

The whole sum subscribed to the 16 Million Loan, in the city of New York, amounts to about one million and sixty thousand dollars. In Boston only thirty-one thousand dollars were taken, of which 26,000 were subscribed by two individuals. In the city of Philadelphia the amount subscribed, as far as ascertained, was eight hundred and fifty-seven thousand and two hundred dollars. In Petersburg, Va. the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars were subscribed by individuals—none of the banks subscribed a cent. In Norfolk 150,000 dollars were subscribed by the banks.

BALTIMORE, March 18.
The Secretary of the Navy has appointed BENJAMIN HOMANS, Esq. a republican, and formerly Secretary of State in Massachusetts, to the situation of chief Clerk in the navy department, in the room of Charles W. Goldsborough, Esq. a federalist, removed.

A person suspected of being a British spy has been taken up and committed to the city prison.

MARRIED—On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Creath, at Mr. Charles Raileys in Woodford county, Doctor JOSEPH CROCKETT, of Jessamine, to Miss ELIZABETH BULLOCK, of Green county.

On Monday evening 22d inst. THOMAS RAILEY, esq. of Mr. Wm. Railey—daughter of Mr. Wm. Railey—all of Woodford county.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. R. G. Wilson, Mr. William McCalla, of Lexington, (K.) to the amiable Miss Martha Finley, only daughter of Gen. Finley, of Chillicothe.

ELLIS & Trotter,
Have just received, and are now opening in their new Brick House, two doors above Sam'l & Geo. Trotter,
A LARGE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS,
Which they will sell low for CASH, either by wholesale or retail.
317 1/2 ft
Lexington, April 6, 1813.

POTASH & BLACK SALTS
WANTED.

JOHN WAINWRIGHT, manufacturing chemist, will give three dollars per cwt for Black Salts; and six dollars for Potash, delivered at his Apothecary store on Main street.

FOR SALE.
Aqua Fortis, double and single,
Oil of Vitriol,
Spirits of Salts,
Spirits of Wine, &c. &c.
He also wishes to buy several hundred weight of coarse dry SALT PETRE, for which he will give an advanced price.
Lexington, April 6, 1813. 14—3t.

FOR SALE.
A BRICK STABLE AND CARRIAGE HOUSE, 33 feet by 22, and a LOT OF GROUND on Upper street, opposite S. Long's carpenter shop, and near Mr. Hunt's factory.—Application to be made to
KENNEDY & BRAND.
April 6, 1813. 14—4t.

TAKEN UP by Job Young, on the waters of Clear creek, near Mount Pleasant meeting house, one Sorrel MAKE, supposed to be eleven or twelve years old; no brand or mark perceivable, blind in both eyes, four white feet, blaze face, about fourteen hands high—appraised to Fifteen dollars, this 20th day of July, 1812.
JAMES BENN.
April 6, 1813. 14—3t.

Silver Platers, Silver Smiths and Brass Founders.

I & E. WOODRUFF.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue to carry on the above business in all their branches at their former stand, opposite the Branch Bank, on Main-street, Lexington.—They return their sincere thanks for past patronage, and hope by their strict attention to business, to merit its continuance.

THEY HAVE, AND INTEND KEEPING ON HAND, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Gold & Silver Ware.

Plated Candlesticks, Castors, &c.
OF THE NEWEST PATTERNS.

ALSO,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Bridle Bits, Stirrup Leans, &c.
OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE PATTERNS.

ALL KINDS OF
Carriage and Harness Mounting,
Carriage & Gig Springs, Coach
Lace, Fringe & Tassels.

ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Brass Candlesticks, Andirons, Stoves & Tongs, Door Knockers, &c.

Which they will dispose of very low for Cash,

ALL KINDS OF
Brass Work for Machinery,
Clock Work, &c.

CAST ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
Still Cocks, Rivets, Gun Mountings, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

They have just received an extensive assortment of

SADDLERY, &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for CASH.

One or two APPRENTICES wanted to learn the Silver Plating business.

The highest price in Cash will be given for old COPPER, BRASS & PEWTER.
April 6, 1813. 14—4t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against receiving any one of the three notes given by me to William Parrar. They are all dated in February last. One is of Four hundred and twenty-five dollars, payable in two years after date; another of Three hundred and seventy-five, payable in twelve months after date;—the third is of Two hundred and fifty dollars, payable in four months after date; as I am determined not to pay them until he has fully complied with his engagement.

BENJ. SMITH.
April 6, 1813. 14—3t.

Baren Circuit Court, State of Kentucky, Seetd
MARCH TERM, 1813.

William Wilkerson, comp't.
vs.
Sally Wilkerson, defendant.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendant having failed to enter her appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the court by disinterested affidavits that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore, on the motion of the complainant ordered, that the defendant appear here on the first day of our next June Term, and answer the complainant's bill exhibited against her in this court, for the purpose of obtaining a divorce in favor of the complainant against the defendant; Or, that on her failure so to do, the complainant's bill be taken for confessed. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published eight weeks successively in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth.

(A Copy.) Attest,
RICHARD GARNETT, c. l. c. c.

Daniel Bradford

HAS for sale, at his Auction and Commission Store, at the Stone House, on "Chapelade," next below the Market, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas, fresh and of the best quality, Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf, Lump and brown Sugars, Madeira, Port and Tenuille Wines, Ginger, Allspice, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Copperas, Pepper, Madder, Rice, Brimstone, Raisins, Almonds, Glass and China Ware, Scissors, Whips, Mississippi and Tennessee Cotton, Cheiving Tobacco, Snuff, Segars, Stoves, Andirons, Flat Irons, Country Cloth, and a variety of other articles.

A Quantity of CASTINGS—Also four Bales prime MISSISSIPPI COTTON.
A constant supply of country made Wool, Hats, of superior quality.

Sales at Auction every Saturday and Court days, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

TAKEN up by Samuel Hunter living in Jessamine county, near Grimes's mill, on Hickman creek, one BAY FILLY, supposed to be two years old next spring, having the near fore foot white, and both hind ones half way up to the hock, star in her face, and a large snip down her nose, her under lip is also white, she is very poor. Appraised to \$10 before me the 15th day of January, 1813.
12-3t JOHN PERRY.

TAKEN up by Jonathan Jewell, on the Frankfort road, eight miles from Lexington, one sorrel horse, fourteen hands high, about eight years old; the left eye blind, the right hind foot white. Appraised to two dollars before me.
DAVID LOGAN, J. P.
November 19, 1812. 12-3t

TAKEN UP, by James Thomas, living in Pendleton county, on the Iry Ridge, to wit: A dark bay or brown horse, rising five years old, 14 hands 1 inch high, a small star in his forehead, near hind foot white, and a small scar on his off shoulder; no other mark or brand perceivable—posted and appraised to \$30 this 3d day of October, 1812.
JEDIAH ASHCRAFT, J. P. &c.
March 16th, 1813. 12-3t

TAKEN up by Abner Jackson, living in Jessamine county a Brown Mare, 9 years old about 13 hands high, a star and snip, her left hind foot white, some white on her under lip appraised to 9 dollars.
PETER HIGGEE.
February 1st, 1813. 10-3t.

Blank Deeds for sale.

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To authorise the Secretary of the Treasury to provide new certificates of registry.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be provided blank certificates of registry, and such other papers as may be necessary, executed in such manner, and with such marks as he may direct; and from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, no certificate of registry shall be issued, except such as shall have been provided and marked as aforesaid; and the ships or vessels of the U. States, which shall have been duly registered as such, shall be entitled to new certificates of registry (gratis) in exchange for their old certificates of registry. And it shall be the duty of the respective collectors, on departure of any such ship or vessel, after the said thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, from any district to which such ship or vessel shall belong, to issue a new certificate accordingly, and to retain and deface the former certificate.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry this act into effect.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro-tempore.

March 3, 1813.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To encourage the destruction of the armed vessels of war of the enemy.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That during the present war with Great Britain it shall be lawful for any person or persons to burn, sink, or destroy any British armed vessel of war, except vessels coming as caravels or flags of truce; and for that purpose to use torpedoes, submarine instruments, or any other destructive machine whatever: A bounty of one half the value of the armed vessel so burnt, sunk or destroyed, and also one half the value of her guns, cargo, tackle, and apparel, shall be paid out of the Treasury of the United States to such person or persons who shall effect the same, otherwise than by the armed or commissioned vessels of the United States.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro-tempore.

March 3, 1813.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorising the discharge of Daniel Updike from his imprisonment.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Daniel Updike of North-Kingsdon, in the county of Washington, and state of Rhode Island, now confined in prison in said county, on a judgment obtained against him, in favor of the U. States, be discharged from his imprisonment: Provided, however, That he shall first assign and convey all the estate real and personal, which he may now own or be entitled to, to some person or persons, for the use and benefit of the U. S. under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of satisfying said judgment: And provided also, That any estate, real or personal, which the said Daniel Updike may hereafter acquire, shall be liable to be taken in satisfaction of said judgment, in the same manner as if he had not been imprisoned and discharged.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro-tempore.

March 3, 1813.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To revive and continue in force "An Act declaring the consent of Congress to an act of the state of Georgia, passed the 12th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and four, establishing the fees of the harbor master, and health officer of the ports of Savannah and St. Mary's."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act of Congress, passed the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, entitled "An Act declaring the consent of Congress to an Act of the state of Georgia, passed the twelfth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and four, establishing the fees of the harbor master and health officer of the ports of Savannah and St. Mary's," be, and the same is hereby revived and continued in force for one year, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro-tempore.

March 3, 1813.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Rewarding the officers and crew of the frigate Constitution, and the officers and crew of the Wasp.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the U. States be, and he is hereby authorized to have distributed, as prize money, to captain Isaac Hull, of the frigate Constitution, his officers and crew, the sum of fifty thousand dollars, for the capture and destruction of the British frigate Guerriere: And the like sum in like manner to captain William Bainbridge, his officers and crew, for the capture and destruction of the British frigate Java: And the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars in like manner to capt. Jacob Jones, of the sloop of war Wasp, his officers and crew, for the capture of the British sloop of war Frolic: And that the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purposes aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said sums be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro-tempore.

March 3, 1813.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Lewis Chacherie.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby authorized, and required, to pay to Lewis Chacherie the additional sum of fourteen hundred dollars, in consideration of his services as translator of the French and Spanish languages, to the board of Commissioners, for the western land district of the territory of Orleans, now state of Louisiana, which shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro-tempore.

March 3, 1813.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Washington Lee.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officer of the Department of War, be, and he is hereby directed to allow to Washington Lee, now a captain in the army of the United States, in the settlement of his account, as judge advocate for the southern department of the army, from the nineteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ten, until the sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, the same compensation which is provided for judge advocates, when taken from the line, by an act passed the eleventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, entitled "An act to raise an additional military force."

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro-tempore.

March 3, 1813.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation for alterations and repairs in the capitol.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, in such repairs or alterations in the chamber of the house of Representatives as may be necessary for their accommodation in their future sessions, having in view as well the increased number of the members as the better lighting, ventilating and warming the chamber: which sum shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That five hundred dollars be appropriated to repair the roof of the Capitol, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro-tempore.

March 3, 1813.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Giving further time to purchasers of public lands to complete their payments.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person who prior to the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and nine, had purchased any tract or tracts of land of the U. States, not exceeding in the whole six hundred and forty acres, unless the tract purchased be a fractional section or sections of fractional sections classed with an entire section, at any of the land offices established for the disposal of the public lands, and whose land have not already been actually sold, or reverted to the U. S. for non-payment of part of the purchase money, shall be allowed the further term of three years, from and after the expiration of the period already given by law, for completing the payment of the said purchase money, which further term of three years shall be allowed only on condition, First: That all arrears of interest on the purchase money shall have been paid on or before the time shall have expired according to former laws for completing the payment of the purchase money: Provided, That in all cases in which the time for completing the payment of the purchase money may have expired, or shall expire before the first day of June next, the interest may be paid on or before that day: Second, That the residue of the sum due, on account of the principal of such purchase, shall be paid with interest thereon, in three equal annual payments, viz: One third of the said residue, with interest which may then be due thereon, within one year; another third of said residue, with interest within two years, and the remaining third of said residue with interest within three years after the expiration of the time for completing the payment on account of such purchase, according to former laws: and in case of failure, in paying either the arrears or interests, or any of three instalments of principal with the accruing interest, at the time & times above mentioned, the tract of land shall be forthwith advertised and offered for sale, in the manner, and on the terms directed by law, in case of lands not paid for within the limited term, and shall revert in like manner, if the sum due with interest be not at such sale bid-den and paid: Provided, That the benefit of this act shall not extend to any person or persons on account of any purchase of any tract or tracts of land made at any of the land offices north west of the river Ohio, prior to the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and eight.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro-tempore.

March 3, 1813.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of the Military establishment and of the Volunteer Militia in the actual service of the U. States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for defraying the expenses of the Military establishment of the U. States, including the volunteers and militia, in their actual service, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, for the Indian Department, and for the expense of fortifications, arsenals, and armories, the following sums including the sum of one million of dollars already appropriated by the first section of the act, entitled "An act making partial appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen," be, and the same are hereby respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For the relief of Lewis Chacherie, hereby respectively appropriated, that is to say: For the pay of the army of the U. States, including the pay of the artificers and laborers in the quarter-master general's and ordnance departments, and of the private servants kept by officers, and for the pay of the volunteers and militia in the actual service of the U. S. five millions one hundred and sixty-eight thousand eight hundred and three dollars.

For forage to officers, one hundred and nine thousand two hundred and twenty-four dollars.

For the subsistence of the army, and volunteers and militia, two millions nine hundred & seventy-seven thousand five hundred and thirty-one dollars.

For clothing, two millions fifteen thousand eight hundred and eighty-four dollars.

For bounties and premiums, five hundred and fifty-seven thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

For camp and field equipage, two hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

For the medical and hospital department, two hundred thousand dollars.

For ordnance, and ordnance stores, nine hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars.

For fortifications, four hundred and ninety-seven thousand dollars.

For arsenals, magazines, and armories, three hundred and fifty-two thousand two hundred and eight dollars.

For the quarter master general's department, including fuel, straw, barrels, quarters, tools, and all expenses incident to transportation two million three hundred thousand dollars.

For contingencies, three hundred and five thousand three hundred and seventeen dollars.

For purchasing books, maps, and plans, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the salary of the Commissary General of Purchases, three thousand dollars.

For the salary of the clerks employed in the offices of the adjutant general, of the commissary general, and of the quarter master general, eight thousand dollars.

For the purchase of books and apparatus for the military academy twelve thousand dollars.

For the Indian Department, one hundred and sixty-four thousand five hundred dollars.

For the repayment of the sum of five hundred and twenty seven dollars, being a balance due the State of Maryland of monies paid by that state to the U. States, as the purchase money of public arms, which had not been fully supplied.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums specifically appropriated by this act shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro-tempore.

March 3, 1813.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the better organization of the general staff of the army of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the adjutant general's department shall consist of the following officers, that is to say: an adjutant and inspector general with the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier general, and not exceeding eight adjutants general, sixteen assistant adjutants general, eight topographical engineers, eight assistant topographical engineers, eight inspectors general, sixteen assistant inspectors general, eight quarter masters general, eight deputy quarter masters general, and thirty two assistant deputy quarter masters general.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized, if he shall deem it expedient, to assign one of the brigadiers general to the principal army of the United States who shall in such case act as adjutant and inspector general, and as chief of the staff of such army: and the quarter master general attached to the principal army shall as heretofore have the brevet rank and the pay and emoluments of a brigadier general.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the other adjutants general shall have the brevet rank and the pay and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry: all the other inspectors general and quarter masters general shall have the brevet rank and the pay and emoluments of a colonel of infantry: the assistant adjutants general, assistant inspectors general, deputy quarter masters general and topographical engineers shall have the brevet rank and the pay and emoluments of a major of cavalry: and the assistant topographical engineers, and assistant deputy quarter masters general shall have the brevet rank and the pay and emoluments of a captain of infantry.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the assistant adjutants general, the assistant inspectors general, and the assistant topographical engineers shall be taken from the line. The adjutants general, inspectors general, quarter masters general, deputy quarter masters general, topographical engineers and assistant deputy quarter masters general may be taken from the line or not as the President may deem expedient. And officers taken from the line and transferred to the staff shall receive only the pay and emoluments attached to the rank in the staff; but their transfer shall be without prejudice to their rank and promotion in the line according to their said rank and seniority; which promotion shall take place according to usage in the same manner as if they had not been thus transferred.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the War Department, and he is hereby authorized to prepare general regulations better defining and prescribing the respective duties and powers of the several officers in the adjutant general, inspector general, quarter master general, and commissary of ordnance departments, of the topographical engineers, of the aids of generals, and generally of the general and regimental staff, which regulations when approved by the President of the United States shall be respected and obeyed until altered or revoked by the same authority. And the said general regulations thus prepared and approved shall be laid before Congress at their next session.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the number of assistant deputy commissaries of ordnance shall not exceed sixteen, and that they shall respectively be entitled to the brevet rank and to the pay and emoluments of a first lieutenant of infantry.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That for the better superintendence and management of the hospital and medical establishment of the army of the United States, there shall be a physician and surgeon general, with an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars, and an apothecary general, with an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars, whose

respective duties and powers shall be prescribed by the President of the United States.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the forage, waggon, and barrack masters shall be appointed as heretofore: but each quarter master general, attached to any separate army, command, or district, shall be authorized, with the approbation and under the direction of the Secretary of the War Department, to appoint as many such officers and to employ as many artificers, mechanics, and laborers, as the public service may require.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the assistant deputy quarter masters general may be appointed, and officers taken from the line and transferred to the staff, may be thus transferred by the President of the United States alone. But all other new appointments authorized by this act shall be made by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate: Provided, That during the recess of the Senate such appointments may be made by the President alone, in which case the same shall be laid before the Senate at their next session for their advice and consent.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That every act, and every part of any act of Congress now in force, within the purview and meaning of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That all letters and packets to and from the adjutant and inspector general, adjutants general, inspectors general, quarter masters general, commissary general of ordnance, physician and surgeon general and apothecary general, which relate to their official duties, shall be free from postage.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint any of the officers authorized by an act, entitled "An act making provision for an additional number of general officers," passed the twenty-fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, during the recess of the Senate, to be submitted to the Senate at their next session for their advice and consent; and that no officer appointed, or who may be appointed, by virtue of the aforesaid act, shall be entitled to receive any pay or emolument until he shall be called into actual service, nor for any longer time than he shall be continued therein.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro-tempore.

March 3, 1813.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

The better to provide for the supplies of the army of the United States, and for the accountability of persons entrusted with the same.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the third section of the act, entitled "An act to provide for the erecting and repairing of arsenals and magazines and for other purposes," passed on the second day of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, be and the same is hereby repealed from and after the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a superintendent-general of military supplies, who shall reside at the seat of government, and receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars; and whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the Secretary for the War Department, to keep proper accounts of all the military stores and supplies of every description, purchased or distributed for the use of the army of the U. States, and of the volunteers and militia in their service; to prescribe the forms of all the returns and accounts of such stores and supplies purchased, on hand, distributed, used, or sold, to be rendered by the commissary of ordnance and officers in his department, by the commissary general of purchases and his deputies, by the several officers in the quarter-master-general's department, by the regimental quarter masters, by the hospital surgeons and other officers belonging to the hospital and medical department, and by all other officers, agents, or persons who shall have received, distributed, or been entrusted with such stores and supplies as aforesaid; to call to account all such persons; to audit and settle all such accounts, and, in case of delinquency, to transmit the account, and to state the value of the articles unaccounted for by such delinquency, to the accounting officers of the treasury for final settlement and recovery of such value; to transmit all such orders, and generally to perform all such other duties respecting the general superintendence of the purchase, transportation, safe keeping, and accountability of military supplies and stores as aforesaid, as may be prescribed by the secretary for the War Department.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the commissary general of purchases and his deputies, the several officers in the quarter-master's department, the regimental quarter masters, the commissary of ordnance, his assistant and deputies, the principal hospital surgeons and officers belonging to the hospital and medical departments, and all other officers, agents, or persons who shall have received, or may be entrusted with any stores or supplies of any description whatever for the use of the army of the United States, and of the volunteers or militia in their service, shall render quarterly accounts of the disposition and state of all such stores and supplies to the superintendent aforesaid, and shall also make such other returns respecting the same, and at such other times as the secretary for the War Department may prescribe: Provided, however, That the accounts and returns thus rendered shall relate to the articles of supply only, which may have been received and disposed of, as may remain on hand, and shall not embrace the specie accounts for monies disbursed by such officers, agents or other persons; which specie accounts shall be rendered as heretofore to the Accountant for the War Department.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all the officers, agents, or other persons who may receive monies in advance from the War Department, shall render quarterly accounts to the Accountant of the said Department, of their specie receipts and disbursements, and shall moreover make such other monthly summary statements thereof to the Secretary for the said Department, as he may prescribe. And the quarterly accounts of supplies, or of monies, rendered as aforesaid, shall be respectively settled by the superintendent-general of military supplies, and by the accountant of the War Department, according to their respective authorities, within three months after the time when such accounts shall have respectively been rendered to them.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary for the War Department shall be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to define and prescribe the species as well as the amount of supplies to be respectively purchased by

the commissary general's and quarter-master general's departments, and the respective duties and powers of the said departments respecting such purchases; and also to adopt and prescribe general regulations for the transportation of the articles of supply from the places of purchase to the several armies, garrisons, posts, and recruiting places, for the safe keeping of such articles, and for the distribution of an adequate and timely supply of the same to the regimental quarter-masters, and to such other officers as may by virtue of such regulations be entrusted with the same. And the Secretary aforesaid is also authorized to fix and make reasonable allowances for the stores, rent, storage, and salary of store keepers necessary for the safe keeping of all military stores and supplies.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the superintendent general of military supplies shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate; but the President is hereby authorized to make the appointment during the recess of the Senate, which appointment shall be submitted to the Senate at their next meeting for their advice and consent.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the superintendent general of military supplies shall be authorized to employ a sufficient number of clerks: Provided, That their annual compensation shall not exceed in the whole seven thousand dollars; and the sum of eight thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for paying the said compensation and that of the superintendent aforesaid during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby empowered, as he may deem it expedient, either to appoint for the time being a special commissary or commissaries for the purpose of supplying by purchase or contract, or of issuing, or to authorize any officer or officers in the quarter-master general's department, to supply and issue as aforesaid the whole or any part of the subsistence of the army, in all cases where, either from want of contractors, or from any deficiency on their part, or from any other contingency, such measure may be proper and necessary in order to insure the subsistence of the army or of any part thereof; and such special commissaries shall each whilst employed, be entitled to the pay and emoluments of a deputy quarter-master general.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the President of the U. States be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint not exceeding six assistant commissaries, to be attached to such army, or to reside at such places respectively as the Secretary for the War Department may direct, for the purpose of receiving from the commissary general of purchases, or from his deputies, and of distributing to the regimental quarter-masters, and to such officers as may by the Secretary aforesaid be designated, the clothing and other supplies purchased by the commissary general aforesaid, or his deputies, and designated for the use of the troops belonging to the army, or in the vicinity of the place to which such assistant commissaries may respectively be attached. And said assistant commissaries shall, whilst employed, be entitled to the pay and emoluments of a deputy quarter-master general.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro-tempore.

March 2, 1813.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

State of Kentucky,

Fayette Circuit Court, January Term, 1816.
THOMAS & ROBERT BARR, complainants, against FRANCIS WEST, &c. defendants.

THIS day came the complainants, by their counsel, and the defendants John Lapsley, Henry Nixon and Samuel Miffin, having failed to enter their appearance herein according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this commonwealth; It is ordered that unless they appear here on or before the first day of the next June term of this court, and answer the said complainants' bill, the same will be taken for confessed against them. It is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper for eight weeks successively, according to law. And this cause is continued until the next term.

(A Copy.) Attest, HUBBARD B. SMITH, D. C. F. & C.

Fayette Circuit Court—March Term, 1815.

JAMES GRAVES complainant, against JAMES ELLIOTT's heirs and others, defendants.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendants James Elliot and Robert Elliot having failed to enter their appearance herein according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—it is ordered that unless they appear here on or before the first day of the next June term of this court, and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against them. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper for eight weeks successively according to law.

(A copy.) Attest, PETER I. RAILEY, D. C. F. & C.

Mercer Circuit Sect. March Term, 1815.

GIBSON W. HIGGINS complainant, against Jos. TIDBALL & JOHN BUSH, defendants, adm'rs of Philip Bush dec'd.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and on his motion it is ordered that said defendant Tidball appear here and answer the complainant's bill on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, or the same will be taken for confessed—and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted eight weeks successively, in some public newspaper in this commonwealth, authorized by law to make such publication.

(A copy.) Attest, THO'S. ALLEN, D. C.

TAKEN up by Samuel Duncan, living in Lincoln County, on the waters of the Hanging Fork, a sorrel Mare and sucking Colt. The Mare is about 14½ hands high, 8 or 9 years old last spring, her left hind foot white, and a small star and streak in her face, branded on the near shoulder with a stirrup-iron, and had on a common sized bell. Appraised to 24½ dollars. The Colt is a brown bay, with three white feet, and star in his forehead; appears to be about five months old; appraised to 5½ dollars. Given under my hand, this 24th Oct. 1812.

John Walker, J. P. &c.